

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent. NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1870. The Ninth Regiment. On Monday afternoon the 9th Regiment received such an ovation as it has hitherto been the lot of the 7th Regiment exclusively to receive. The occasion was that of their return from their recent campaign at Long Branch. Not only the street boys, the business people, the shopkeepers, and the various passers-by of vulgar mood pause in order to do honor to Colonel Fisk's flushed followers, but fashion also greeted herself in her best and prettiest, and attended the 9th Regiment with her most beaming smiles. Along Fifth avenue honors which hitherto had been the exclusive boast of the 7th Regiment were paid it, and the air was not only rent with the cheers of the multitude, but white and palpitating also with the flutter of feminine pocket-handkerchiefs.

The Nathan Murder. To say that the murder of Mr. Nathan is forgotten would be to exaggerate the public indifference under which the crime is lost sight of. Our life is too crowded, at this point of time and space, to allow of our brooding over one event, only, however fitly the event may be calculated to rivet attention for the time. Occasionally one of the newspapers contains a brief reference to the "dog" or its owner, but the popular interest is dead, and can be brought to life again only by the arrest of the murderer.

Frankfort Street. In some particulars, one of the most remarkable streets of New York. George Augustus Sala (that name never seems to be written right unless all the six syllables are rung in) ought to have mentioned it in his series of articles entitled "The Streets of the World." It is a small narrow street which, at its beginning, separates French's Hotel from the Sun building, and runs in an easterly direction. A nest of weekly newspapers have their offices there, and one or two dailies there do their printing. It leads to mysterious localities where cheap tickets, vulgar taverns, and houses of the lowest ill-repute abound. By day it is infested with children who scream the filthiest language that human hearts bred among filthiness can imagine. At night, strange as it seems, the street is comparatively deserted. The street-walker has disappeared, the ruffian only occasionally looms into sight, and the tavern-keepers sit peacefully at their doors. By daylight only the place seems dangerous and vile. Then there is always something going on. Scarcely a week goes by that some brawl does not render its sidewalks impassable with the bummers, harridans, and prematurely-old young children who swarm in the dark places further down.

Mr. Greely as Minister. Mr. Horace Greely has been mentioned as Minister to the Court of St. James. If the position were only offered to him, and he would only accept, what a spectacle for the two hemispheres that gentleman would present! He is already notorious for the exquisite urbanity and courtliness of his manner and his consummate taste in dress. Upon one occasion—a good many years ago—a friend of his encountered him walking down Piccadilly in London. The friend started at him as though he had been an apparition, and for a considerable time could not make up his mind that it really was Greely that he saw, the metamorphosis was so astounding and complete. Beau Brummell or Count d'Orsay in rags and dirt could not have presented a more unexpected phenomenon than Mr. Greely did in the wondrous array—wondrous at least for him—that he wore on that occasion. There were four extraordinary things about this costume. One was another way that he did not wear a white coat, a third was that his pants were as long as his legs, and did not reveal the bare legs above his hose, and the fourth was that he wore gloves. Yes, this man wore gloves—but that of course was many years before the articles "What I Know about Farming" were ever contemplated. Seeing these extraordinary indications, the friend really thought that Greely had gone mad. "Greely, is that you?" he at last exclaimed, in the extremity of bewilderment.

Mr. Greely looked, and gave a glance which not even photography could hope to express, for it would have put the sun out of countenance, and caused the very instrument to shake. But a costume of that elaborate nature was reserved for London and Piccadilly only. It vanished on the home passage, and it was never resuscitated more. Hence, there are those who swear that Mr. Greely's costume arises from an affection of singularity, and that he is not above the weakness of loving to be conspicuous.

Amusements. Mr. Walter Montgomery has been debating with Jewett and Palmer the question whether a "grand Shakspearian combination," consisting, for instance, of himself, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Barrett, in the play of Julius Caesar would attract. Mr. Montgomery might have had much more of a reputation in this country had he taken pains to keep the United States press posted as to his movements. For the last three-and-a-half years he has been starring in Australia, and three-and-a-half years are quite enough to render any one forgotten whose claims are not absolutely first-class.

It has often been wondered why Mr. Edwin Booth does not take a trip to England and permit the Londoners to see what he is like. The reason is extremely simple. Some years ago, when Mr. Booth had much less of a reputation on the other side than he now has, he ambitiously went thither, burning with a desire to take London by storm and show Londoners what he could do. He found the managers there very cold. They looked with very perceptible distrust upon the young tragedian, and would only give him a chance to appear upon his paying them so much money down. To this the glorious-eyed Edwin very much objected. Their conduct riled him, and he swore in his heart that they should never look upon his face, dramatically speaking, again. He dislikes the English; he has never forgiven them not receiving him; and in all probability he will never go to England to act. Who is the more hurt by this conduct, the English or Mr. Booth?

Thus far, Mr. Jefferson has this season met with a good deal of criticism that is not complimentary to either his conscience or his creative capacity as an actor. Of course, very few people will be found to sympathize with the objection which is founded upon the fact that Rip Van Winkle is kept upon the stage merely because it pays. And yet such an objection is a valid and a just one, when we remember that the "Rip Van Winkle" whom Jefferson and Bonicant glorify is a drunkard with so little brains left that he violates solemn oaths in the same breath in which he utters them. The World for Sunday, and one of the Sunday newspapers of this city, take pains to point out this want of conscientiousness on the part of

actor and dramatist. This is where the critic has the advantage over the performer upon the stage and the writer for it. He can be as moral, as indignantly virtuous, or as boldly sarcastic as he chooses to be, and claim to have nothing but the good of his fellow-men at heart. But to all his high-toned irony the dramatist and actor reply, "But it don't pay," and that answer is usually assumed to be conclusive.

The Churches. The churches are just beginning to come up to the scratch. They are slowly opening again. You may say what you like about the fervor of true piety, but how much true piety is there in a city to have any fervor? Why should all the churches close as regularly as summer comes round? Is spiritual-mindedness no longer necessary when the mercury is high? I think that ministers, as a class, are a more conscientious and pure-minded set of men than the men who constitute any other profession; but I also think that their fervency experiences a considerable "ooze" when the hot weather commences. The church has as regularly recognized a season for opening and shutting as the theatre has, and when the dog-days are hot and heavy upon us it is almost impossible to find a church to go to. Under such circumstances it is a blessing that that so many people are content in summer to take their church plain, and find nature and the open air a quite sufficient gospel for them.

OBITUARY. Gustave Struve. The death of Gustave Struve, the German revolutionist, is announced. He was born in Livonia on the 11th of October, 1805. He studied law, and entered the diplomatic service of the Duke of Oldenburg, and for several years acted as secretary of the embassy during the sessions of the Frankfort Diet. About 1840 he settled at Mannheim for the practice of his profession. He passed much of his time in scientific studies, and was particularly interested in phrenology. In 1843 he vigorously attacked the Baden Government in the Mannheim Journal, of which he was editor, and was a number of times subjected to fine and imprisonment. His paper was suppressed in 1846, and he then established the German Spectator. In 1848 he was concerned in an unsuccessful revolutionary rising, and was compelled to fly to France. In conjunction with Carl Blind he made another attempt during the same year, which was also unsuccessful, and he was arrested and sentenced to five years imprisonment. The inscription of May 24, 1849, set him free, but he was again arrested by M. Bentano, the leader of the new revolution, on account of his socialistic teachings. Upon the defeat of the insurrection by the troops of the Confederation, Struve fled to Switzerland, from which he was shortly expelled. He then resided successively in France, England, and the United States. He was the author of a number of works on political and scientific subjects.

CAT ITEMS. ALPACA SACES. Drop of the Sacs, Lined Dusters, White Duck Pants, Fancy Linen Pants, White Duck Pants, White Moccasins, etc. All kinds of Summer Clothing sold at prices GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE. BENTON & CO., TOWER HALL, Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. No. 513 MARKET STREET.

A NEW AND HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD.—THE SEA MOSS FARMINE, manufactured from Irish Moss, by the Sea Moss Farmine Company, has been placed on our table at different times, and is proved to be one of the best, most nutritious, and easily digested of all the farinaceous in use. It is palatable to the taste, is lighter and less compact than any other farina, and hence better adapted to weak stomachs, to dyspeptics, to invalids, and all persons of frail constitutions. In cases where tapioca, sago, barley, corn starch, maize, and similar articles are beneficial, the Sea Moss Farmine is not only a substitute, but has advantages which neither of them possess, because the main ingredient of the moss has been considered by medical men for many years as having invaluable remedial properties. It is particularly recommended for pectoral affections, scrofulous complaints, diarrhoea, etc.—Editor's Health.

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggie's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine. Charley—What in the name of the word, Mary, are you going with that Plantation Bitters? Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstasy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that if I want to be a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got. Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that he had not thought of it before.

Messrs. CARV, LINCOLN & CO.'s great special sale of millinery goods, in the second-story salesroom of their store, No. 725 Chestnut street, seems to be the raging topic of the hour. Many hundreds of persons visited their store yesterday to purchase the bargains there offered. The goods embrace a great variety of ribbons, silks, black crapes, velvets, satins, bonnets, and bonnet materials generally, which were slightly damaged by fire at the late fire in the establishment of this firm. The damage in most cases is insignificant compared with the enormous reduction in prices. See the advertisement in another column.

FATAL TO THE TEETH are all acid preparations. They may bleach the enamel, but they surely dissolve and destroy it. The mild, gentle, balsamic preservative SODAZON, impregnated with the Saponin of the famous tropical Soap Tree, of Chili, is the only absolutely safe article of its kind in the market, and protects the teeth from all destructive influences, as well as keeps them free from tartar.

MEDICAL. RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS ON THE MERIT OF DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they neglect their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

DOCTOR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Among the various remedies prepared for the cure of Rheumatism there is none that can compare with DR. FITLER'S. Composed as it is by a regular practitioner of over thirty years' standing, the immense confidence that the public place it in is well and deservedly bestowed. Thousands of certificates have voluntarily been given in its favor, and many of the cures that it has made have been of cases that have been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the land. Rheumatic sufferers should try it. They will find it a positive specific for the cure of their painful ailment.—Philadelphia Sunday Times.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. No more painful ailments afflict human kind than Rheumatism and Gout, and until the advent of DR. FITLER'S GREAT REMEDY, no diseases were more difficult to cure. The patient toil, scientific research, and incessant application for years, however, of Dr. F. E. have supplied the world with a specific in those complaints, whose goodly ministrations have made it a positive boon—a veritable Balm of Gilead—to suffering humanity. Thousands of the worst cases have been cured by it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is hailed as the safest, surest, and most scientifically prepared cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia ever discovered.—New York World.

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Has exceeded all expectation, by its wonderful curative power. Persons who have exhausted both nature and medicine will be cured, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this potent and specific. Dr. F. E. graduated 1832, Diplomas at office, No. 42 South Fourth street.—Philadelphia Evening Star.

RHEUMATISM. This disease, once a terror to the afflicted, has, of late years, many of its fearful and frightful aspects. Since the introduction of DR. FITLER'S REMEDY, those suffering from the disease have happily found a means of mastering the dread disorder. The use of that specific speedily drives every vestige of Rheumatism and Neuralgia from the system, and leaves the patient, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this potent and specific. Dr. F. E. graduated 1832, Diplomas at office, No. 42 South Fourth street.—Chicago Evening Post.

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. This great specific for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, since its introduction to the public, has met with the most successful results. It is a pleasant medicine, free from all deleterious ingredients, and its use is attended with the most delicate constitution, and those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia should try it, and with the assurance too that it will speedily bring them back to health.—Chicago Evening Post.

DR. FITLER. This eminent practitioner, by the discovery of his wonderful specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has laid suffering humanity under a debt of gratitude that can hardly be repaid. Thousands of the most painful cases on record, of the diseases alluded to, have been cured by that marvelous preparation, and thousands more, who are now suffering it, are on the road to the same blissful condition of restored happiness and health. What has done in thousands of instances it can do again, and we say to all rheumatic sufferers—try it, be convinced and be cured.—St. Louis Democrat.

\$5000 WILL BE PAID. To any person producing a preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. The scientific prescription of Professor JOSEPH P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty thirty-seven years.

PERMANENTLY CURING WITH THIS REMEDY. 50 IN EVERY 100 PATIENTS TREATED: 30 warranted under oath, from registered cases—a record unparalleled. It is a pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs (sworn vouchers from renowned prominent physicians endorsing Dr. F. E. accompany each bottle). To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded. Price, \$1.50 per bottle; six bottles, \$7.50. Medical advice sent by letter or telegram. Address DR. FITLER, Office No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, New York. Sold at obtained by Druggists.

FOURTH EDITION LATEST WAR NEWS. MacMahon's Strategy. Napoleon Very Sick. The Prussians Steadily Advancing. TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS. A Revenue Cutter Ashore. Important Naval Intelligence. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE. A Nephew of Bismarck Arrested as a Spy. PARIS, Aug. 31.—Le Pays says a nephew of Bismarck, named Malerit, who tried to raise a regiment of Hanoverians some time ago here was arrested yesterday as a spy. Effective Interference. BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The National Gazette to-day has the following important intelligence—"It is understood that neutral powers are corresponding actively. No result has as yet been attained, except a resolution that each power must acquiesce the rest with any individual move. The evident purpose is still to intervene at some stage of the war, though Prussia regards the movement as having been contemplated entirely too late. Prussia Getting Ready for Italy. "This intention has already been almost officially announced from Vienna and Florence. "Prussia objects emphatically to the course of Italy. The latter has threatened complications requiring the undesirable solution that it is forced to fight or submit to great sacrifices. Rather than let a neutral profit from our troubles, all the powers of the earth shall not stop us half way in a war of self-preservation. "England has also broached her intention to intervene, but she never meant an armed intervention. The interests of Europe demand the cessation of all such attempts."

Feeling Against the Protestants in France. LONDON, Aug. 31.—There is great local excitement throughout the French departments against the alleged sympathizers with Prussia and notably against the Protestants. Versailles Organizing for Defense. PARIS, Aug. 31.—Versailles, though an open town, is organizing for her defense. Advice from Algeria say that the Arabs and Kabyles have sent an address of felicitation to the Tuaregs now in France, promising to imitate them.

The Paris Exiles. The Monitor says that many of the Prussians who have just been expelled from Paris were actively plotting against France. It is said that the police have discovered a case of Prussian uniforms in the house of a suspected person. Many Germans who have been expelled have given false reports of the hardships they have been compelled to undergo. The Germans are leaving rapidly, though permission to remain has been given in a number of instances, where there was no doubt as to the proper conduct of the applicant.

The Silly Illibustering Story. The Monitor says it is empowered to contradict the silly statement of the Figaro concerning armed ships sailing from American ports to prey on French commerce. Belgian Neutrality. LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Belgian Government denies having assented to any foreign troops crossing portions of her soil. Sunday's Battle Without Importance. The French say that the battle between Dun and Stenay on Sunday was without importance. Travel Suspended. BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—Travel between this city and Paris has been suspended. An American for the Defense of Paris. PARIS, Aug. 31.—Victor Sejour, an American citizen, has demanded to be naturalized, so that he may enlist for the defense of Paris.

The Paris Exiles. LONDON, Aug. 31.—An extraordinary miscellany of passengers is constantly arriving here from Paris—sportsmen, nuns, jockies, horses, school girls, etc. The Emperor Seriously Ill. LONDON, Aug. 31.—(Special to the N. Y. Telegraph.)—Troops have been leaving Paris all day for the north. Passenger traffic between Calais and England has been stopped. The news from the French army this morning reports that the Emperor is seriously ill at Sedan, and that his condition excited great anxiety.

The Efforts to Reinforce MacMahon. The determined and persevering efforts of these last few days to reinforce MacMahon from Paris, still continues, and with considerable success, notwithstanding some backward movements, by which the Prussians have either intercepted or driven back a few detachments of these supplies. The army under MacMahon will be found to be very strong, and in a condition to persevere in their determined attempts to assail the Prussian armies before Metz, and then enable Bazaine, who is still beleaguered in that fortress, to join MacMahon's army. Four hundred Arabs of the French army, captured in the late engagements by the Prussians and imprisoned in Germany, have escaped and returned to France.

Another Story About MacMahon—He is on the Retreat. LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Times this morning says MacMahon is now endeavoring to retreat on Soissons, having failed in his attempt to relieve Bazaine at Metz. The mails are only carried between London and Paris. Telegrams from Paris this morning are excellent. The Crown Prince. There are statements that the Crown Prince is thirty-six hours behind the calculation of the Prussian staff, and that he will not arrive at the right moment to effect a junction with Prince Frederick Charles.

FROM THE WEST. The Illinois State Fair. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Illinois State Fair is to be held at Decatur the last week in September.

FROM WASHINGTON. Naval News. Dispatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Gilson, commanding the European fleet, dated Flushing, Holland, Aug. 19, saying the Junonia will proceed to visit the Rine and the Weser. There have been no new cases of small-pox on board the Franklin for ten days, and as soon as the remainder of her crew can be received on board, the rear admiral will proceed with the Franklin to Copenhagen. The Richmond has been ordered to visit Malaga, Barcelona, Cadix, and Plymouth. The Plymouth is still at Lisbon, waiting the arrival there of the United States Consul to be conveyed to Algiers. Honorably Discharged. At their own request, the following officers are honorably discharged the United States service:—First Lieutenant J. C. Schenowith, 5th Cavalry; Captain Travers and A. Field, as soon as relieved from duty as Indian agents; and Mr. P. Wiley, military storekeeper of the Ordnance Department; First Lieutenants Phineas Stevens and George S. Spalding, unassigned to duty, 15th Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry D. Waller, Sr., has resigned. Disaster to a Revenue Cutter. Captain Davis, commanding the revenue cutter Wilderness, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, from Galveston, having got aground from the beach near High Island, on the Texas coast, the United States tender Geranium, which was ashore with two feet of water under her bows and four feet under her stern. Much difficulty was experienced in getting her aground, which was, however, accomplished, and the vessel towed by the Wilderness to Galveston. The Wilderness ran considerable risk, and was once or twice in a dangerous position, but escaped without any material damage.

N. Y. Census Returns. Complete returns received at the Census Office show the Fourth ward, New York City, to be 25,537, Fourteenth, 25,654, Fifteenth, 25,888. New Banks. Only two national gold banks and four national currency banks have been organized under the late law. The People's National Bank of Norfolk, Va., was to-day authorized to commence operations, with a circulation of one hundred thousand dollars. Federal Revenue Receipts for the month of August, 1870, were \$1,100,000,000, and since June 30 nearly forty millions.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived, steamship Magnolia, from Havana, 21 hours from New York. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Arrived, steamship Colorado, from Panama. Sailed, ship Annie M. Weston, for Baker's Island. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 31. STATE OF THE MERCHANTS AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. T. A. M. 11 A. M. 1 P. M. 3 P. M. 5 P. M. 7 P. M. 9 P. M. 11 P. M. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. S. T. Mars, Gramley, New York, do. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, do. S. T. Beverly, Pierce, New York, do. Bark Eliza Averline, Dowley, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, E. C. Walker, Sheriff, 24 hours from New York, with mite, to W. M. Baird & Co. Dan, schr Graveline, Kellin, Trinidad, L. Westergaard & Co. Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth, do. Barge Reading R. R. No. 84, P. M., Brooklyn, do. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer An Eliza, Richards, 21 hours from New York, with mite, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mite, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer S. C. Walker, Sheriff, 24 hours from New York, with mite, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mite, to Groves, Jr. Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, from New York, Barkentine White Cloud, Freeman, in N. York. Big R. Young, Adams, from Providence. Brig Angler, Rose, from Providence. Br. brig Flaner, Sheppard, 15 days from St. Johns, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co. "Schr George H. Adams, from Matanzas, with sugar to J. Mason & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons. Schr Southerner, Heaton, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co. Schr Mary, Glickert, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to Groves, Jr. Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Provincetown, with mite. Schr Anna Amaden, Bangs, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Will Squall, Brannock, from James River, with lumber to W. T. Conquest. Schr W. G. Parry, Taylor, from Bath, Me., with cedar logs to Taylor & Betts. Schr Ocean Belle, Conlin, from Gardiner, with ice Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Wm. G. Palmer, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Potomac, Edridge, from Georgetown, D. C., with lumber to Vineland Railroad. Schr Eva Adell, Eaton, from Bangor, Me., with railroad ties to Vineland Railroad. Schr Matt, Linscott, from Hallowell, with granite to Barker Bros. Schr Mary B. Harris, Rowley, from New York. Schr Sarah Lewis, Smet, do. Schr Mattie Holmer, Stubbs, do. Schr Lammotte, Butler, from New Bedford. Schr P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, do. Schr W. G. Parry, Taylor, from Providence. Schr Orrist, Heat, from Providence. Schr J. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Norwich. Schr Francis Adams, from Providence. Schr H. L. Slaight, Willett, from Boston. Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, do. Schr David Babcock, Colcord, do. Schr Virginia, Barre, do. Schr J. W. Vanneman, Buckalew, do. Schr L. A. Danenhower, Grace, do. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Adams, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrifew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW. Bark Henry P. Lovell, from Matanzas—reported by Isaac Smith, pilot. Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. BRISBANE, Aug. 31.—The following boats left this morning in the evening:—Pilot Boy, with lumber to Melville and Bush. G. B. Fessler, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. H. C. Patterson, W. N. Carter, Mary Ann, and Simon Snyder, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott. James D. Smith, with lumber to William S. Smith & Co. Frances & Alice, with lumber, from Princeton, N. J. Mollie, with bark, and Corinne, with wood, from Wilmington, Del. J. A. Gilmore, with lumber, for Jersey City.

MEMORANDA. Br. steamers Colorado, Freeman, and Scotia, Jenkins, for Liverpool via Queenstown; and City of America, Phillips, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday. WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 6 SOUTH MERRICK STREET (formerly Mrs. W. E. MIDDLETOWN). The Fall Term of this school will be on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES HEWITT, Principal.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, and other gem stones. FARR & BROTHER, Jewelers, 222 West No. 24 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, MADE BY R. EAYRE, ONLY, 68 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

Edmund D. Randolph, Bankers, 31 N. 2nd St. Philadelphia. Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Bills on London, Paris, & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FIFTH EDITION EXTRA The Entire Prussian Force. How it is Distributed. ANOTHER REPORTED ENGAGEMENT Address of King William The Strasburg Bombardment.

The Prussian Forces in the Field. BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The North German Gazette of this city to-day gives the unobjectionable statement as to the organization and movements of the armies of Germany, respecting which many errors have been in circulation lately. The Prussian Royal of Saxony commands four divisions, organized as previously reported. This army has been ordered to move on Paris by way of Rheims, while the 9th Army is moving to the same destination through Troyes. Eight army corps are, therefore, now moving on Paris. The first army is commanded by General von Steinmetz, and consists of the 1st, 7th, and 8th Army Corps. This army is now near Metz. The second army is that of Prince Frederick Charles, comprising the 2d, 3d, 9th, and 10th Army Corps. This is also near Metz. The third army, commanded by the Royal Prince, comprises the 5th, 6th, and 11th Corps, as well as two Bavarian corps. This army has been directed to move on Paris by way of Troyes. The fourth army, that of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is advancing on Paris by way of Châlons. The fifth army, under General Werder, embracing the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, is now engaged in the siege of Strasburg. Besides these, there is an army of reserves, partly under command of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Rhine; partly under command of General Caustein, at Berlin; and partly under command of General Lowenfeld, in Silesia.

Victory for Prussia. The Gazette after this recapitulation goes on to say:—Evidently the Prussians may without interruption or without danger of exposing their rear move on Paris, while the armies remaining in North Germany are strong enough to maintain order at home and protect the country. The splendid library at Strasburg has been destroyed by the vigorous bombardment. Another Engagement—No Details. The following news is official:—VAHRENNE—Tuesday night, Aug. 30, via Berlin, Aug. 31.—Advance of the 13th Prussian Army Corps and a portion of the 5th French army has had an engagement near Nogent. No details are received. The railway between Metz and Thionville has been destroyed at two points by the Prussians.

Address to the King on Intervention. BERLIN, Aug. 31.—At a meeting of notables held here last evening, an address to the King was formed protesting against permitting foreign intervention, which would deprive Prussia of her reward for her late victories. The sacrifices of Germany alone should be heard. Germany is willing to confide all to the King of Prussia in establishing peace not again to be wantonly broken. Strasburg Cannot Hold Out Much Longer. The last reports from Strasburg of the besiegement of the fortress and city represent that the besieged are not likely to hold out longer than three days, when capitulation will be inevitable.

The Defenses of Paris. PARIS, Aug. 31.—Preparations for the defense of Paris are still being rapidly pushed forward with energy. Honors and tenements outside of the fortifications, likely to interrupt the line of fire, or furnish cover for an enemy, are being demolished. Hereafter the fortifications will be manned daily, so as to accustom the fresh levies to duties likely to devolve on them in defended city. Thirty thousand sick and wounded soldiers from the front have returned to this city.

FROM NEW YORK. Coal Sales. NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—At the coal sale to-day the following prices were realized:—Lump, \$4.10@4.27; steamboat, \$4.06@4.45; grate, \$4.75@4.85; egg, \$5.05@5.10; stove, \$5.40@5.50; chesnut, \$4.10@4.25. This shows a decrease in lump of 10 cents; steamboat, 2 1/2; grate, 11; stove, 11 1/2; chesnut, 27 1/2; and an increase in egg of 6 1/2.

Base Ball. Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. TROY, Aug. 31.—A game of base ball between the Athletic, of Philadelphia, and Haymaker clubs is now being played before a large audience. The first inning resulted:—Athletic, 0; Haymakers, 0.

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